BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 3 IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD I. MOTHERSHEAD, 4 PCHB No. 741 Appellant, 5 ν. FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 6 PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION 7 CONTROL AGENCY, Respondent. 8 9

This matter, the appeal of a \$250 civil penalty for an alleged open-burning violation of respondent's Regulation I, came before the Pollution Control Hearings Board, Chris Smith, Chairman, at a formal hearing in Lacey on July 9, 1975. David Akana, Hearings Examiner, presided.

Appellant appeared pro se; respondent appeared by and through its attorney, Keith D. McGoffin. Jenni Rowland, Olympia court reporter, recorded the proceeding.

Witnesses were sworn and testified. Exhibits were admitted. Having heard the testimony, having examined the exhibits,

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1 | having considered the contentions of the parties, and the Board having received exceptions to its proposed Order, and having considered said exceptions and, having denied same, and having fully satisfied itself in all respects; now therefore the Pollution Control Hearings Board makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT

I.

Respondent, pursuant to Section 5, chapter 69, Laws of 1974, 3d Ex. Sess. (RCW 43.21B.260), has filed with this Board a certified copy of its Regulation I containing respondent's regulations and amendments thereto.

II.

Section 9.02 of respondent's Regulation I makes it unlawful to cause or allow an outdoor fire without approval or for the purpose of demolition of materials. Section 3.29 of Regulation I authorizes a civil penalty of not more than \$250 for each violation of Regulation I.

III.

On October 6, 1974, respondent's inspector observed a fire on appellant's farm in Graham. After ascertaining that no permit was secured from respondent, the inspector issued Notice of Violation No. 9121 by certified mail. A Notice of Civil Penalty No. 1786 assessing appellant a penalty of \$250 was thereafter imposed. This penalty is the subject matter of this appeal.

IV.

Appellant did not have a permit for the fire from either the Pierce County Fire Department No. 21, the State Department of Natural Resources or the respondent. He had previously sought permits from the fire

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

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CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

department and the Department of Natural Resources to conduct an open burn but had given up in frustration.

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The cedar materials in the fire came from the demolition of two chicken coops. Before the fire, appellant had made this wood available to those who wanted it.

VI.

On the day of the fire, appellant held a public sale of pigs. Numerous people visited the appellant's property. At about 4:00 p.m., a fire was noticed coming from a pile of demolished materials. Appellant did not know how the fire had started. Appellant had a garden hose available but its use would have been futile in view of the size of the fire. However, appellant did not ask for assistance from the fire The fire department investigated this fire but did not department. extinguish it because the department had assumed that the fire was the one for which appellant had unsuccessfully sought a permit.

VII.

The Board finds that the fire was accidental and not reasonably foreseeable that others would start it.

VIII.

Any Conclusion of Law hereinafter recited which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

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From these Findings, the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to these

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 3

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 1 I. 2 The Board has jurisdiction over the parties and over the subject 3 matter of this hearing. 4 II. 5 Appellant was not in violation of Section 9.02 of respondent's 6 Regulation I as cited in Notice of Violation No. 9121. 7 III. 8 Any Finding of Fact which should be deemed a Conclusion of Law 9 is hereby adopted as such. 10 Therefore, the Pollution Control Hearings Board issues this 11 ORDER 12 The assessment of the \$250 civil penalty is vacated.. 13 day of November, 1975. DONE at Lacey, Washington this _ 14 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 15 16 17 18 19 20 21WALT WOODWARD, Member 2223 24 25 26 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 3 IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD I. MOTHERSHEAD, 4 PCHB No. 741 Appellant, 5 FINDINGS OF FACT, v. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 6 PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION 7 CONTROL AGENCY, 8 Respondent. 9

This matter, the appeal of a \$250 civil penalty for an alleged openburning violation of respondent's Regulation I, came before the Pollution Control Hearings Board, Chris Smith, Chairman, at a formal hearing in Lacey on July 9, 1975. David Akana, Hearings Examiner, presided.

Appellant appeared pro se; respondent appeared by and through its attorney, Keith D. McGoffin. Jenni Rowland, Olympia court reporter, recorded the proceeding.

Witnesses were sworn and testified. Exhibits were admitted.

Having heard the testimony, having examined the exhibits, and

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having considered the contentions of the parties, the Pollution Control Hearings Board makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT

I.

Respondent, pursuant to Section 5, chapter 69, Laws of 1974, 3d Ex. Sess. (RCW 43.21B.260), has filed with this Board a certified copy of its Regulation I containing respondent's regulations and amendments thereto.

II.

Section 9.02 of respondent's Regulation I makes it unlawful to cause or allow an outdoor fire without approval or for the purpose of demolition of materials. Section 3.29 of Regulation I authorizes a civil penalty of not more than \$250 for each violation of Regulation I.

III.

On October 6, 1974, respondent's inspector observed a fire on appellant's farm in Graham. After ascertaining that no permit was secured from respondent, the inspector issued Notice of Violation No. 9121 by certified mail. A Notice of Civil Penalty No. 1786 assessing appellant a penalty of \$250 was thereafter imposed. This penalty is the subject matter of this appeal.

IV.

Appellant did not have a permit for the fire from either the Pierce County Fire Department No. 21, the State Department of Natural Resources or the respondent. He had previously sought permits from the fire department and the Department of Natural Resources to conduct an open burn but had given up in frustration.

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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The cedar materials in the fire came from the demolition of two chicken coops. Before the fire, appellant had made this wood available to those who wanted it.

VI.

On the day of the fire, appellant held a public sale of pigs.

Numerous people visited the appellant's property. At about 4:00 p.m.,

a fire was noticed coming from a pile of demolished materials. Appellant
did not know how the fire had started. Appellant could not extinguish
the fire, but did not ask for assistance from the fire department. The
fire department investigated this fire but did not extinguish it because
the department had assumed that the fire was the one for which appellant
had unsuccessfully sought a permit.

VII.

The Board finds that the fire was accidental and not reasonably foreseeable.

VIII.

Any Conclusion of Law hereinafter recited which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings, the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to these

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

I.

The Board has jurisdiction over the parties and over the subject matter of this hearing.

FINDINGS OF FACT,
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 3

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II. Appellant was not in violation of Section 9.02 of respondent's Regulation I as cited in Notice of Violation No. 9121. III. Any Finding of Fact which should be deemed a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such. Therefore, the Pollution Control Hearings Board issues this ORDER The assessment of the \$250 civil penalty is vacated. DONE at Lacey, Washington this 28 12 day of POLLUTION CONTROL (HEARINGS

26 FINDINGS OF FACT,

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER